

written, double-spaced copy sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. Blair Mosser, 133 Biddle Street, Kane, Pennsylvania, not later than April 15, 1939. The committee, who will review the manuscripts, is composed of men well qualified to judge the merits of the competing essays.

A place will be reserved on the program of the annual meeting for presentation of the Prize Award Essay by the author if it is possible for him to attend. The essay will be published in the annual Proceedings of the Association. This will not prevent its further publication, however, in any journal selected by the author.

**Report of Health Survey Forthcoming.**—The California Medical Economic Survey, carried out in 1934 and 1935 at a cost of \$100,000 and designed to give the facts regarding both private and public medicine and their relation to the economic picture in the state, is about to issue from the Graphic Arts Press in Washington, D. C. The survey was sponsored by the California Medical Association, the California State Board of Health and the Federal Public Health Agencies.

Much of the research in the survey was handled by Dr. Ernest F. Penrose, associate professor of economics in the University of California on the Berkeley campus, and Dr. Paul A. Dodd, assistant professor of economics on the Los Angeles campus. Doctor Dodd investigated medical care as an economic problem, and Doctor Penrose studied the public health and insurance phases of the survey. Particular attention was paid to the condition and the costs of both public and private medical care in the state and recommendations were made to cover defects the survey disclosed.

An abbreviated copy of the survey was published by the California Medical Association. According to Doctor Penrose the forthcoming volume is the first publication of the survey findings in full.—*Press Sheet, University of California.*

**Traffic Officers Given Facts on Drinking Drivers.**—Due to the looseness of existing traffic codes the drinking driver is given a valid, though somewhat left-handed argument when it comes to showing that a few libations do not impair his ability as a motorist. He can usually show that his driving is done more carefully, and with less danger of accident, than that of the epileptic, who might fall unconscious at the wheel, and others with unbalanced minds or unbalanced nerves, who are permitted to operate motor vehicles without the slightest restriction under the law.

This was stated to the first Pacific Coast Traffic Officers Training School at the University of California by Dr. George K. Rhodes, associate professor of clinical surgery in the University's medical school in San Francisco. Doctor Rhodes suggested that the best way for the public to upset that dangerous argument would be to devise a system whereby the prospective driver would be subjected to a medical examination and other tests.

Doctor Rhodes presented figures tending to show that 46 per cent of the traffic arrests are for drunken driving and that about 12 per cent of the average driving public are suffering from varying degrees of intoxication. Answering the question as to when a driver may be considered intoxicated, Doctor Rhodes said that a concentration of one-tenth of 1 per cent alcohol in the blood would begin to show indications of intoxication. A concentration of between 1-10 and 2-10 of 1 per cent would show actual intoxication, and from 2-10 to 3-10 of 1 per cent would show a dangerous degree of intoxication, particularly for the man himself, so dangerous in some instances that artificial respiration might be needed.

One out of every 250 drivers may figure to be intoxicated in some degree, Doctor Rhodes said. The peak age for drunken driving appears to be between 25 and 30.

**Press Clippings.**—Some news items from the daily press, on matters related to medical practice, follow:

#### Olson Names Board to Study Health Bills

Governor Olson yesterday named a state-wide committee of twenty-one members, headed by Chester H. Rowell, to make an exhaustive study of the compulsory health insurance bills pending before the Legislature.

The Governor has asked the committee to make a report to him on two companion measures, Assembly Bill No. 2172 by a group of authors, including Assemblyman Ben Rosenthal, Los Angeles, and on Senate Bill No. 1128 by Senators John F. Shelley, San Francisco, and Robert W. Kenny, Los Angeles.

#### Selected on Committee\*

Those selected on the committee are: Paul C. Smith, general manager of the *Chronicle*; Dr. Samuel C. May of the University of California faculty; Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy, San Francisco; E. A. McMillan, San Francisco, representative of the Railway Brotherhoods; J. Vernon Burke, San Francisco, executive secretary of the Labor Non-Partisan League; Hugh Wilkins, Los Angeles, representing the Labor Non-Partisan League; Herman Stuyvelaar, secretary of the San Francisco District Industrial Union Council; Dr. Clyde Emery, Los Angeles; Dr. Paul Dodd, professor at the University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. S. J. Sperling, Los Angeles; Ansley Salz, San Francisco industrialist; Hazel C. Woods, representative of the California Nurses' Association; Dr. Thomas Addis, San Francisco; Professor Barbara W. Armstrong, of the law department of the University of California; Dr. Elmer Belt, Los Angeles; Dr. Philip King Brown, San Francisco; Dr. Francis Pottenger, Los Angeles; Dr. Eaton McKay, La Jolla; Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, State Director of Institutions; and Dr. G. Chester Gummess, San Francisco.

#### Medical Aid Plan

These bills set up a plan under which persons would be given medical services, hospitalization and laboratory and other services benefits. Drugs and medicines would be provided. The plan would include maternity cash benefits.

The program would be administered by a new bureau of medical services in the State Department of Employment.

A program of health insurance fund contributions by employers and employees is contemplated. Top contributions by employers would be 2 per cent of the pay roll covering low wage bracket workers. Top contributions by employees would be 1½ per cent in the case of salaries running in excess of \$200 a month. Workers earning under \$70 a month would be insured without making contributions.

Physicians would be permitted to register under the proposed setup for the purpose of contracting with the state to render services to beneficiaries.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, February 28.

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#### Doctor Pottenger Says Nation Will Adopt Health Insurance

Dr. Francis M. Pottenger, formerly president of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, in an address before Town Hall at the Biltmore yesterday, said he approved of health insurance. His view is at variance with that of the State Medical Society.

"Compulsory health insurance," he said, "is the only plan which will insure complete, stable income from all groups that require medical care. No matter what may be done by medical men, some form of medical insurance which will give satisfactory service is sure to come."

He said that some form of health insurance like that in England is likely to come in this country eventually. He said that at present 50 per cent of the population of this country is being given medical care by the Government and that another 40 per cent lack funds to pay for a protracted illness.

Doctor Pottenger is head of the Pottenger Sanitarium at Monrovia.—*Los Angeles Times*, February 21.

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#### Use of Narcotics Drops in State

Sacramento, February 27 (AP).—Use of narcotics in California is rapidly decreasing, State Director of Institutions Aaron J. Rosanoff reported to Governor Olson's monthly council meeting today.

Doctor Rosanoff recommended the narcotic hospital at Spadra, which he said is the only state institution of its

\* The list of twenty-one committee members appointed by Governor Olson include nine members of the medical profession, as follows: From San Francisco, Thomas Addis, M.D., and Philip King Brown, M.D.; from Los Angeles, Claude Emery, M.D., S. J. Sperling, M.D., Elmer Belt, M.D., Francis M. Pottenger, M.D., and Chester Gummess, M.D.; from San Diego, Eaton McKay, M.D.; from Sacramento, Aaron J. Rosanoff, M.D.

kind, be closed as a narcotic hospital and be converted to some other or more urgently needed use.

He said the hospital, with a capacity of 122 beds, now has but eighteen patients.

With the objective of reducing the population of the state hospitals, Rosanoff said, the department will cooperate with various health agencies in the administration of the malarial inoculation treatment for syphilis in cases with evidence of involvement of the nervous system. Such treatments will be given in all the state hospitals, he said.

The Council also heard Director of Public Works Frank W. Clark's prediction the Federal Government will cooperate in the construction of a steam-electric power plant at Antioch in connection with the Central Valley project.

The plant would cost approximately \$20,000,000 and be designed to handle public power distribution prior to the completion of the Shasta Dam unit of the undertaking.

Clark asked Governor Olson to give immediate consideration to a request for \$250,000 with which a preliminary study and survey of the Antioch project would be made.

Reporting on the work of the revised Golden Gate International Exposition Commission, Clark said a brief investigation had led him to the belief the state's chances of regaining its \$5,000,000 investment "do not look too encouraging."

"Well, most fairs seem to end in deficits instead of surpluses," the Governor remarked.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, February 28.

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#### California Physicians' Service Incorporated\*

Sacramento, February 3 (UP).—Voluntary insurance for medical service and hospital care was offered today by the California Physicians' Service in articles of incorporation on file with Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan.

The corporation is composed of members of the California Medical Association, but the voluntary medical service plan may be participated in by all doctors of medicine so desiring, the statement of incorporation said.

President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University and six prominent physicians signed the articles.

The statement of incorporation declared that "prompt and adequate medical attention and hospital care whenever needed" would be provided to the people of California on a budgeting basis "without injury to standards of medical service, without disruption of proper physician-patient relations and without profit to any agency."

All payments made by patients, the statement read, will be utilized for medical service and hospital care, except costs of administration. It assured efficient public and civic service "without commercial exploitation of patients or profession . . . and without restrictions of individual right freely to select the doctor and hospital desired."

Increased costs of medical attention were attributed to the "very advances made by modern science." The statement predicted medical service and hospital costs would increase as new methods and equipment are discovered.

San Francisco was designated as headquarters of the new corporation, which has administrative membership of seventy-five physicians and an unlimited professional classification and beneficiary group. — *San Francisco News*, February 3.

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#### California Medical Body Acts to Form Health Group Periodic Payments Would Care for Members in Ill Health

Sacramento, February 3 (INS).—Because the "always unpredictable injury or illness is a financial catastrophe too great to be borne by some persons," and because "the total cost of these injuries and illnesses is within the means of a group," articles of incorporation had been filed in Sacramento today by all members of the California Medical Association for the "California Physicians' Service."

##### "Open to All"

Under terms of the articles, the group would "establish and maintain a fund by periodic payments by its beneficiary members for medical services."

There is no limit to the authorized number of beneficiary members.

The articles set forth that any member of the service may select the doctor, hospital and treatment desired.

The fund for this group treatment would be accumulated by payment of dues but members would not be liable to assessments.

##### The Members

Directors of the socialized medical group are:

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University; C. Kelly Canelo, San Jose; W. Earl Mitchell, Berkeley; Samuel Ayres, Jr., Los Angeles; Alson R. Kilgore, San Francisco; Lowell S. Goin, Los Angeles, and T. Henshaw Kelly, San Francisco.—*San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, February 3.

\* For Articles of Incorporation, see CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, February, 1939, on page 134.

#### Name Two Hospital Supervision Groups

Los Angeles County General Hospital supervision was put under scrutiny by the Board of Supervisors today with appointment of two committees, one to effectuate medical school supervision of all hospital work, the other to study reforms in the method of collecting hospital bills from those less able to pay.

The committees were announced by Supervisor Gordon L. McDonough, Chairman of the Hospital Advisory Committee.

To put into effect the recently voted plan for having medical supervisors from the two medical schools, University of Southern California and College of Medical Evangelists, supervise the 479 physicians and surgeons who give part of their time to General Hospital, the following committee was named: Dean Paul S. McKibbin, of the U.S.C. medical school; Dean Percy M. Magan, of the College of Medical Evangelists; Dr. Walter A. Bayley, member of the attending staff; County Manager Wayne R. Allen and County Counsel John H. O'Connor.

To study the hospital billing system, recently complained of by the Grand Jury in a report which said that "indiscriminate billing of indigents resulted in unjustifiable hardship and hounding of persons unable to pay," the following committee was selected:

County Auditor Joseph M. Lowery, Superintendent of Charities; Rex Thomson and Grand Jury Auditor Eugene Berger.—*Los Angeles Examiner*, February 5.

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#### Indigents Face Ambulance Toll

Recommendation that indigents who used county ambulance service prior to July 1, 1937, be required to pay \$2.50 was made yesterday to the Board of Supervisors by J. H. O'Connor, county counsel.

O'Connor pointed out that previously the board had ruled that after June 29, 1937, indigents would be required to pay this amount for ambulance service, but no provision previous to this time had been made.

An order to effect collection of this money will be passed on by the board at tomorrow's meeting.—*Los Angeles Examiner*, February 6.

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#### Rule Given on Medical Aid

A ruling of Attorney General Earl Warren yesterday limited the right of private institutions or unlicensed persons to render medical services through the medium of a hired physician and surgeon.

In a letter to Charles B. Pinkham, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Medical Examiners, the Attorney General held that a licensed physician cannot render medical services to patients of unlicensed persons in consideration of a salary paid to him for performing such services.

In addition, the ruling held that a private institution cannot represent itself as rendering medical services and hire physicians to render such services.

Pinkham's request for the ruling cited the case in the first instance of two unlicensed persons operating a sanatorium and employing a licensed medical man as medical director.—*San Francisco Examiner*, February 11.

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#### Wider Use for Hospitals of Counties, Plan

More general use of the facilities of county hospitals will be possible if a bill now before the Legislature, sponsored jointly by doctors and farmers, becomes a law, according to Dr. Louis A. Packard, Bakersfield, Chairman of the Committee on County Hospitals and a member of the Council of the California Medical Association.

Speaking before Santa Maria Valley Farm Center last night, he told members that the farmers and doctors, former enemies on the county hospital situation, had finally got together on a bill which they are jointly sponsoring (Assembly Bill 2499) and asked careful consideration of the measure and support for it.

Doctor Packard said the measure agreed upon between representatives of the Farm Bureau Federation of the State and the California Medical Association, would eliminate the words "dependent" and "indigent" from the present requirement for admission to county hospitals and set up three classes of patients—(a) those unable to pay; (b) those able to pay something, and (c) those able to pay actual costs, and provide for their treatment in county hospitals, those being able to pay being allowed to call in doctors of their choice.

He declared that the present county hospital regulations "are chaotic" and are mostly the result of court decisions and interpretations by the attorney general and that the pending bill will clarify present obscurities.

He said a wider use of public hospitals is advisable since 40 per cent of the people of the United States, according to federal statistics, are living on an income of \$600 a year or less.—*Santa Maria Daily Times*, February 7.

### Smallpox Increase Reported in State

San Francisco, February 4 (AP).—Dr. W. M. Dickie, State Director of Public Health, today warned that smallpox is on the increase in California and that all persons who have been exposed should be vaccinated immediately regardless of how recently they may have been immunized.

He said seventy-seven cases of smallpox were reported last month from seven counties as compared with twenty-eight cases in December from four counties.

Smallpox now prevalent, he said, is a mild form of the disease and in early stages may be mistaken for influenza.—Los Angeles *Examiner*, February 5.

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### Battle Rages on Municipal Health Service Plan of San Francisco

Charging unfair discrimination, spokesmen for osteopaths and chiropractors ended a spirited session with the City Health Service Board last night, announcing their intention to ask the courts to force their inclusion in the health plan for which city employees assess themselves each month.

The pronouncement was made by Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh on behalf of the osteopaths and by Dr. David T. Jones and Attorney Newell Hooy, speaking for the Affiliated Chiropractors of California.

Their determination was voiced after they declared they would not be discriminated against, and Cameron King, board chairman, had asserted he would not be insulted by them or "anyone else."

The drugless practitioners attended the board meeting for the purpose, they said, of getting a "final ruling," promised two weeks ago, on whether or not they were to share in the health plan.

#### Fight Starts Quickly

Chairman King had hardly launched the hearing with the declaration that the "plan of inclusion" was, in reality, not a plan of inclusion, but a demand for a separate plan calling for an additional \$2.50 per month payment by city employees or dependents, before a quarrel broke.

Attorney Hooy challenged that interpretation and accused the board of misleading city employees by a letter sent to them declaring the plans submitted by osteopaths, chiropractors and drugless practitioners "seem to call for separate contributions of \$2.50 per month by members seeking such service."

A sharp exchange brought Doctor Jones to his feet with the question: "Is it the medical doctors who won't work with us or is it the extra \$2.50 that's at the bottom of this? Let's get it straight."

#### A "Damned Shame"

"I'm not going to sit here and be insulted by you, Davey Jones, or Mr. Hooy, or anyone else," Chairman King answered.

After further conversation, Doctor Jones returned to the attack and asked if it wasn't true that the crux of the "discrimination" was that doctors of medicine didn't want to include others. King replied that was "not all, but part" of the situation. Declaring "it's a damned shame that such things can exist within a democratic government," Doctor Jones said, "we are going ahead with court action."

His assertion was echoed by Doctor Vanderburgh, who declared osteopaths have been recognized on a parity with physicians and surgeons by State and Nation and "we're not going to lay down here."—San Francisco *Chronicle*, February 16.

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### Medical Art Association

The San Francisco branch of the American Physicians' Art Association will open its first local show Monday. And for the first time in its seventy-two years the San Francisco County Medical Society is sponsoring an art show in its quarters at 2180 Washington Street. Cosponsor is the American Medical Association.

The national group was organized last year by Dr. Francis H. Redewill, its present president and secretary. Its first exhibition was held at the San Francisco Museum of Art during the medical convention here. More than 600 entries were shown at that time.

Physicians who are showing in the art exhibition are:

R. W. Burlingame, R. De R. Barondes, Martha Mottram, Ernest Nast, J. M. B. Olmsted, Colonel Brooks Grant, Paul Wedgewood, Harrington B. Graham, Asa Collins, Portia Hume, J. Tavlopoulos, Emelie Anderson De Eds, L. Court-right, Rodoric O'Connor, Signor Ettore Cadorin, Otto Schulte, W. W. Henry, W. H. Strietmann, Avar Fairbanks, W. K. Fisher, Mrs. Dr. Fred Stauffer, Fred Stauffer, F. H. Redewill, Ralph Sweet, Julius Goldsand.—San Francisco *News*, February 11.

### New San Fernando Unit to Receive 109 Patients

San Fernando, January 31.—Containing modern accommodations and treatment facilities, the new \$197,000 addition to the United States Veterans' Hospital will be opened to 109 patients tomorrow under direction of Col. D. C. Farnsworth, M. D., chief of staff.

Plans have been made for the transfer of eighty patients from Sawtelle, while the remaining twenty-nine will be selected from waiting lists. The hospital now will have 359 patients under treatment.

Doctors' and nurses' quarters are provided in the building, as well as kitchens and dietitians' rooms.

Automatic tray servers, operated similarly to elevators, are an innovation in the building. Doctor Farnsworth pointed out that twenty-four trays can be sent quickly to the patients without loss of time or inconvenience to nurses.

There is a shower room for use by wheel-chair patients.

Attending the patients are fourteen doctors, a dentist, forty-three nurses and the executive staff, who will be present when dedication ceremonies are conducted February 14 under direction of the American Legion.—Los Angeles *Times*, February 1.

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### Hospital Plan Draws Patrons

#### Million and Half Join With Service Groups in Year

Chicago, January 29 (AP).—Nearly a million and a half new subscribers enrolled in the fifty-three nonprofit hospital service plans during 1938, Dr. C. Rufus Rorem of the American Hospital Association, said today.

Total subscribers neared the 3,000,000 mark on January 1, 1939, he said, compared with almost 1,400,000 the first of 1938.

The plan was started in sixteen additional places during the last year. They are Atlanta, Los Angeles, Decatur and Alton, Illinois; Newark, Canton, Toledo and Youngstown, Ohio; Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Denver, Louisville and Covington, Kentucky; Danbury, Connecticut, and a state-wide plan in Mississippi.

The nonprofit plans approved by the American Hospital Association are a form of nongovernmental social insurance by which the hospitals guarantee services to subscribers.—Los Angeles *Times*, January 30.

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### Municipalities Studying Indigent Hospitalization

Chicago, February 12 (Exclusive).—With many local governments dependent upon nongovernmental hospitals to care for their needy sick because of the insufficiency of public facilities, the American Public Welfare Association and the American Hospital Association today suggested that cities adopt systems of paying for the care of indigents in private hospitals at a flat rate per day.

#### Findings of Survey

The report, made jointly by the two associations, showed that about 1,300 of the 3,000 counties in the United States have no governmental hospital. In the 296 most populous counties nongovernment hospital beds constitute approximately two-thirds of the total accommodations.

#### Two Pay Systems

Although many cities are paying for hospital care of their indigents according to services rendered, some of them are paying on a lump sum or subsidy basis. It was suggested that payment be made exclusively on the basis of service actually rendered, at a flat, per diem rate, including all charges for laboratory work, x-ray and other services. A single rate cannot be predetermined for all places, it was pointed out, but must be established individually in accordance with local conditions.—Los Angeles *Times*, February 13.

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### California Cash Dole Load Reaches Total of 307,303

California has reached a new peak in cash dole relief to unemployed persons with 307,303 names carried on the State lists, according to Dr. H. Dewey Anderson, State Relief Administrator.

This figure was taken from the State files for the week ending February 2, Doctor Anderson said.

#### Tells Increase

The total case load has increased 5 per cent during the last week and 25 per cent since last January 1, according to the administrator.

The increased unemployment problem in California exists despite the fact that WPA employment has been increased 22 per cent, according to the official statistics. Of those receiving SRA relief, 107,000 are living in Los Angeles County and the number is increasing daily, Doctor Anderson pointed out, indicating a heavy winter influx of transients from other states.

### More Funds Needed

"If California is to provide even the bare necessities of life for these persons," Doctor Anderson said, "it will be necessary to reduce the present dole of \$36 a month for a family of four or \$16 for a single person, or for the State Legislature to appropriate approximately \$6,000,000 to defray the cost of this charity until June 30."—*Los Angeles Times*, February 13.

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### \$23,757,218 Paid in Job Insurance

Unemployment compensation checks to the amount of \$23,757,218.36, about \$2,159,747 monthly, were paid to 295,211 jobless men and women in the State during eleven months of last year, the State Department of Employment announces in a report just released.

California's average weekly payment for total unemployment benefits aggregated \$10.53, which sum was identical to the average national weekly payment, the report states.

Pointing out that benefits for total unemployment first became payable in the State on February 7 of last year, the report declares that 2,484,311 checks were distributed from that date to December 31.

Summarizing its finances for the year, the department reports that the trust fund, including net collections and earned interest, totaled \$130,748,678.21, and after deducting the amount paid out the fund had a reserve balance on December 31 of \$107,033,324.84.—*Los Angeles Examiner*, February 13.

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### 10 Million in Jobless Checks Issued County

The State Department of Employment in Sacramento announced today that 1,092,043 unemployment compensation checks were issued in Los Angeles County during 1938, having a total value of \$10,692,538.76.

Carl L. Hyde, executive director of the department, issued a report which stated that 470,025 people throughout the State applied for benefits, with 383,736 of these found to have valid compensation claims. He said that 2,484,311 benefit checks, aggregating \$23,757,218.36, were issued throughout the State last year.

The number of checks issued and their value to cities in Los Angeles County is as follows:

Los Angeles County, 1,092,043 checks, \$10,692,538.76; City of Los Angeles, 457,400, \$4,323,497.16; Covina, 5,264, \$44,856.85; Culver City, 25,565, \$257,674.72; Glendale, 64,242, \$649,189.52; Hollywood, 96,023, \$980,658.26; Huntington Park, 129,433, \$1,320,315.11; Inglewood, 46,397, \$482,358.20; Long Beach, 66,191, \$666,907.04; Pasadena 29,956, \$296,632.83; San Pedro, 32,159, \$262,892.77; Santa Monica, 22,614, \$230,004.26.—*Los Angeles Herald-Express*, January 30.

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### Social Eugenics\*

I have just been reading in *The Times* the semiannual report of Rex Thomson, superintendent of public charities, to the Board of Supervisors. He reports that there are about 100,000 persons in the city and county of Los Angeles on the dole, receiving public relief.

Then I recalled a similar report on the city of Rome and its immediate environs in the last years of the republic. The total population of Greater Rome was estimated at 3,000,000, about the population of Los Angeles city and county, and the number of what the report termed the rabble, living on "food and the circus," was given at 100,000.

The army and the rabble dictated who should be the dictator. For more than 200 years the changing governments sent the legions to despoil and levy tribute on the whole of the Mediterranean Basin, carrying the treasure to Rome to support the populace. Whenever there was a shortage in the dole riots followed; the ruling dictator was devitalized and one who promised the most in the way of the dole was clad in the royal purple, which, almost without exception, proved to be a garment of Nessus, fatal to Hercules.

But the time came, as it had to come, when the "barbarians" and the despoiled peoples revolted and despoiled Rome.

Naturally, I am wondering how long the city and county of Los Angeles can carry a similar load. We have no foreign regions to despoil; we can only despoil those who are producing among ourselves. What will happen when the last despoiled taxpayer goes on the dole?

I find in another report that some 50,000 other persons applied here for relief, but thousands of petitions from those qualified to receive relief were rejected because additional funds were not available.

It seems to be a case of the devil take the hindmost. The sociologist is working on the economic problems involved. But the eugenist is primarily interested in the human material of these 150,000 actual or would-be dependents.

\* By Fred Hogue.

Not all the needy are physical or mental defectives; but about three-fourths of the physical and mental defectives are on the dole. It has been iterated and reiterated that poverty and disease are no crimes; but the hereditary physical and mental weaklings on the dole are, to a large measure, the victims of crimes of omission committed by organized society during the past three or four generations. So long as these defectives are permitted to reproduce their kind, the number on the dole, a burden to themselves and the community, will continue progressively to increase. The actual number on the dole is double that five years ago.

For at least three generations philanthropists and sociologists have been thinking wishes, hoping that some higher power would intervene to eliminate the hereditary taint in the bloodstream of the next generation. Despite their wishes, hopes and prayers, the progressive taint persists, with a multiplying ratio in each succeeding generation. Is this not proof enough that the powers that rule the universe, use what name you will, cast on the human animal the full responsibility for protecting its bloodstream?

When these human animals reside in populous communities and organize governments, their first duty would logically be to act collectively to keep that bloodstream pure. What are we of California, what are we this side of the Atlantic, doing about it? We destroy lesser breeds that carry germs which infect the human blood; but the human disease carriers we preserve at public expense. What folly!—*Los Angeles Times*, February 12.

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### United States Aid Asked to Help Migrants

Washington, February 15 (AP).—Federal aid in solving problems arising from the migration of hordes of destitute families to California was demanded of President Roosevelt today by that State's congressional delegation.

A petition left at the White House by Representative Elliott (Democrat, California), asserted immediate action was imperative and suggested a broad program for State and Federal coöperation.

"California feels," the delegation informed the President, "that interstate migration is a national, not a local problem, and that in general the cost of necessary care for people who at present have no legal residence in any state should be borne by the Federal Government."

Describing the situation in California as "critical and almost desperate," the petition said "thousands of penniless newcomers" have given rise to serious employment, health, relief, housing, and education problems, and added: "Generally, our position is: First, that our California standards of old age pensions, of relief, of education, of wages, should not be sacrificed to our efforts to do our part to solve this great national problem, and second, that in spite of the excellent work done by farm security and other Federal agencies, the Federal Government has so far not contributed its share to its solution."—*San Francisco Chronicle*, February 16.

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### California Migrant Problem

President Roosevelt has ordered formation of a special group to solve the critical relief problem arising in California from the influx of thousands of economically distressed families, it was disclosed yesterday.

The President's action was announced by Representative Elliott, California Democrat, according to Associated Press dispatches from Washington, D. C. WPA Administrator F. C. Harrington will head the new group.

Elliott made public a letter from Stephen Early, White House secretary, in which the latter described the President as "strongly sympathetic with California."

### Chairman Named

Early said the President left instructions before departing Thursday night for Florida to have Harrington serve as chairman of the special group. Early added:

"The President hopes that through Colonel Harrington's coördination, the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government will find a way without delay to extend all possible coöperation to the State in alleviating the conditions existing."

### Key Members

The President suggested that key members of Administrator Harrington's group should include the heads of the Farm Security Administration, the United States Employment Service, the Housing Authority, and the Surgeon General's Department.—*San Francisco Examiner*, February 19.

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### Migrant Aid Plan Mapped

#### Californians in House to Ask Presidential Support for Program

Washington, February 13 (AP).—California House members seeking a cure for a serious migrant relief problem

today agreed on a multiphased program of Federal co-operation and arranged to ask President Roosevelt for his support.

#### Elliott's Report

Representative Elliott, chairman of a group studying the problem, said a subcommittee of three hopes to present the plan to the Chief Executive before he leaves for his Caribbean cruise. He said he and Representatives Voorhis (Democrat), and Welch (Republican), the other subcommittee members, will ask for a Wednesday appointment.

Details of the program were not made public. It is understood, however, to contemplate a concerted attack on all phases of the transient problems, including employment, health, relief, housing and education.

#### Program's Scope

Members would not be quoted, but these were reported to be the principal steps which would be suggested to the President:

Expansion of the Farm Placement Service so that migratory agricultural workers can be given accurate information concerning employment opportunities or their lack in other parts of the nation.

Additional Federal funds to aid the agricultural workers—health and medical assistance in improving health conditions among the State's surplus population, and to encourage establishment of clinics in Federal migratory camps.

#### Food Provision

Development of a program whereby the Surplus Commodities Corporation would furnish a balanced ration of foodstuffs to undernourished transients.

Inauguration of a system of grants to states to defray cost of relief extended to nonresidents by the states or counties.

Establishment of more Federal camps for migratory agricultural workers and the development also of a very low-cost housing program designed to take transients out of shack towns.

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#### State Assured of Aid for Migrants

Washington, February 23 (AP).—Representatives of Federal agencies were reported today to have agreed California's critical migrant relief problem had nationwide implications and its solution should be attempted on such a basis.

Californians who attended the first meeting of the group, formed at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, predicted legislative recommendations would be forthcoming to deal with the situation.

They said a committee would be organized immediately to formulate a program.

"Colonel F. C. Harrington (WPA administrator) and the others agreed with us today," said Representative Leland M. Ford (Republican, California), "that the problem looked national in scope, and it probably would have to be solved by specific legislation."

Meanwhile, Harrington agreed, said Ford, that Federal agencies should give widest possible dissemination to information that unemployed persons "should not come to California from other states seeking jobs."

R. W. Moore, secretary to Representative Elliott (Democrat, California), said Harrington named William R. Lawson, Northern California WPA head, as chairman of the interdepartmental committee, and told the group "to devote its whole time to finding a solution."

California House members had appealed to the President to help solve the transient problem.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, February 24.

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#### State May Get Migrant Aid

##### *President Orders WPA to Call Problem Conference*

(By a Times Staff Correspondent)

Washington, February 18 (Exclusive).—Federal officials were summoned today, in response to orders from President Roosevelt, to work out a plan through which the Federal Government can assist California in taking care of the transient relief load.

Under the direction of Works Progress Administrator Harrington, six government agencies will meet next week and study a request from the California delegation in Congress for Federal cooperation in stopping the westward migration of job-seekers and farmers from the dust bowl, and in lightening the present burden on State and local bodies. Harrington requested five other officials to meet with him Thursday to discuss the problem.

#### Notice of Survey

The movement was launched in response to instructions issued by the President before departing for his vacation trip to the Caribbean. Mr. Roosevelt was stirred to action

by a lengthy appeal submitted by a committee headed by Representative Elliott (Democrat), of Tulare, which said that the influx of needy persons from other states is undermining California's standards of living, presenting serious social and health problems, and threatening the State's financial resources.

Notice that the President has asked WPA to survey the situation was received by Representative Elliott today. A letter from White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said "the President is in strong sympathy with California because of the migration there of large numbers of 'economically distressed' from other sections of the country."

#### Committee to Form

Early added that Mr. Roosevelt hopes the various Federal departments can find some method of alleviating the conditions which are causing concern to municipal, county, and State authorities.

The President directed Harrington to form a committee which will "undertake to extend to California all possible cooperation with a view to finding a solution to the problem" outlined by the congressional delegation. Secretary Early wrote the WPA head that Mr. Roosevelt "thought you should call upon" Farm Security Administrator Alexander, Surgeon General Parran, the United States Housing Authority and the United States Employment Service to aid in working out a relief plan.—*Los Angeles Times*, February 19.

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#### Nonmedical Service City Health Issue

##### *Municipal Employees Polled to Determine If Additional Charge Should Be Assessed*

A poll of members to determine whether an extra charge should be made for service by drugless practitioners was started yesterday by the municipal employees health service board.

Meanwhile, complaints of participating doctors concerning financial policies of the service were under investigation by the County Medical Society. The protests were based on delayed payments of fees and alleged slicing of bills.

#### Problem Outlined

Regarding possible service by osteopaths, chiropractors, and drugless practitioners, the board declared:

"The question of cost is at the heart of the difficulties. Plans for osteopathic, chiropractic, and drugless practice service submitted by representatives of those three professions seem to call for separate contributions of \$2.50 per month by member seeking such service.

#### Hospital Ruling

"On the other hand we are informed that none of the hospitals under contract with the health service board admit osteopaths or chiropractors to practice in them.

"The sum of \$2.50 would be excessive where no service can be rendered in a hospital case."

The ballot sent members asked them if they required service of drugless practitioners and whether they would be willing to pay an additional fee. The average fee under the present system is \$2.50 per month.—*San Francisco Examiner*, February 15.

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#### Insurance for Medical Service Offered by Doctors

##### *Wilbur and Six Prominent Physicians Sign Incorporation*

Sacramento, February 4 (UP).—Voluntary insurance for medical service and hospital care was offered yesterday by the California Physicians' Service in articles of incorporation on file with Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan.

The corporation is composed of members of the California Medical Association, but the voluntary medical service plan may be participated in by all doctors of medicine so desiring, the statement of incorporation said.

President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University and six prominent physicians signed the articles as directors.

The statement of incorporation declared that "prompt and adequate medical attention and hospital care whenever needed" would be provided to the people of California on a budgeting basis "without injury to standards of medical service, without disruption of proper physician-patient relations and without profit to any agency."

All payments made by patients, the statement read, will be utilized for medical service and hospital care, except that costs of administration would be deducted. It assured efficient public and civic service "without commercial exploitation of patients or profession . . . and without restrictions of individual right freely to select the doctor and hospital desired."

Increased costs of medical attention were attributed to the "very advances made by modern science." The state-

ment predicted medical service and hospital costs would increase as new methods and equipment are discovered.

"The cost of always unpredictable injury or illness is a financial catastrophe too great to be borne by the few citizens of California . . . although the total cost over any period is within the means of a group," the statement declared.

San Francisco was designated as headquarters of the new corporation, which has an administrative membership of seventy-five physicians and an unlimited professional classification and beneficiary group.

Directors signing the petition for incorporation were Ray Lyman Wilbur, C. Kelly Canelo of San Jose, W. Earl Mitchell of Berkeley, Samuel Ayres, Jr., of Los Angeles, Alson R. Kilgore of San Francisco, Lowell S. Goin of Los Angeles, and T. Henshaw Kelly of San Francisco.—*Visalia Morning Delta*, February 4.

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#### Federal and State Bill Submitted at Washington

Washington, February 28 (AP).—Legislation to carry out Administration aims for a greatly expanded public health program was introduced today by Senator Wagner (Democrat, New York), author of much social legislation.

His "national health bill" called for a Federal outlay of \$80,000,000 the first year, increasing to more than \$250,000,000 annually within three years.

Wagner said the Federal funds would go to states as grants for expanding general public health work, child and maternity care, construction of hospitals, medical care, and temporary and permanent wage payments for workers disabled by sickness and disease.

Immediately there were some signs of criticism because of the cost involved.

Senator Vandenberg (Republican, Michigan) announced he was opposed to "any expansion of the Government's social services until we begin to pay for those we've got."

"We can't go on spending \$15,000 every minute, while taking in only \$8,000, and survive," he added.

Another Republican, Senator White of Maine, commented all members of Congress thought it was "time we go pretty slow" on additional spending.

In Chicago, Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the American Medical Association, advocated "careful consideration" of the bill by Congress.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, March 1.

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#### Migrant Aid Appeal Made\*

##### *Californians Ask President to Assist Needy Horde in State*

Washington, February 15.—A system of Federal grants-in-aid to California, and other Government assistance toward feeding, clothing, and giving employment to approximately 200,000 penniless transients who have entered the State during the last three years was asked of President Roosevelt today by the California House delegation.

Calling attention to conditions which were termed "nothing short of deplorable," the House group—headed by Representative Elliot (D.), Santa Maria—requested Federal funds for the relief of migratory workers who flooded California when serious drought conditions forced them from their own states.

##### Expected to Remain

From 150,000 to 250,000 "floating families" can be expected to remain in California permanently, the delegation declared, adding that "we know that in spite of anything that can be done, more people will come in the future."

Among the suggestions projected by the delegation's Committee on Interstate Migration were (1) expansion of the farm placement service to help migratory agricultural workers find employment; (2) working out of a program through which the Surplus Commodities Corporation would furnish foodstuffs to the State Relief Administration or to the Farm Security Administration for distribution to the transient needy; (3) a system of Federal grants to defray the cost of relief, with the Social Security Board the probable administrator; and (4) establishment of more camps of the type now operated by the Farm Security Administration.

##### Lack of Jobs Told

Other Federal agencies which would be called upon for assistance include the United States Housing Authority, the Works Progress Administration, and the Public Health Service.

Approximately three workers exist for every available job in California, the committee told the President, and taxpayers of the State are carrying an almost unbearable burden in order that wandering families from other sections of the country may be cared for.

\* By Lorian K. Francis, *Times* Staff Correspondent.

#### The Editorial Circuit Rider\*

##### *A Symposium of Editorial Comment from California Newspapers*

Need for the proposed health insurance program in this State is generally recognized, according to many California editors.

If the medical profession itself can work out a practical plan, it was agreed, both the patients and the doctors would benefit.

"There is a definite need," notes the *Callexico Chronicle*, "for some system where medical care can be secured at less expense for classes that frequently neglect calling a doctor for an illness or accident because the expense would be prohibitive or at least restraining. This need is recognized by the California Medical Association. Apparently it is considered compatible with the best interests of doctors to attempt to evolve some sort of insurance system whereby that need be met."

"That the medical profession itself has taken the initiative in attacking the problem is the best assurance of the plan's successful operation," said the Monterey Peninsula *Herald*. "Freedom from political interference and probable bureaucratic evils of socialized medicine, at least during the experimental stages, will mean much in the way of efficiency and economy, with resulting benefits to both the profession and the public. That threat of socialized medicine has hastened the decision of the profession to enter this field may be admitted without detracting from the credit due the profession for its decision, the California leadership in the realm of progressive action looking toward a healthier, happier citizenry is more firmly established as a result."

"The plan," states the *San Jose News*, "seems to get away from most of the dangers which have caused the medical men in general and some laymen to look askance at such proposals. The patient may select his own physician and his own hospital and the personal element of trust and confidence between patient and physician which is so important in the treatment of illness will be retained."

"Although the plan has been highly controversial, meeting opposition within the medical profession," declares the *Stockton Record*, "it does offer advantages to the doctors. They know they will get some remuneration for their services rather than having uncollectible fees on their books. Programs such as that adopted in California—and to be followed in other states—were inevitable to meet changing conditions and to preclude governmental entry in the socialized medicine field."

"The plan's intent," comments the *Alameda Times-Star*, "is proper, but how it would work out and whether or not it would actually result in the lowering of the standards of the profession is a matter to be taken into account. . . . Socialized medicine may come but it must not be adopted merely on the theory, the actual working of it being the only real criterion by which it may be judged."

"How the plan would work," concludes the *Eureka Humboldt Standard*, "is something upon which nobody can hazard a guess, since there is no precedent upon which to base a prediction. But doubtless it will appeal to a vast number of people. In any event, the State's medical profession certainly has evidenced sincerity of purpose in the performance of its basic job—to keep the public well."—*Yreka News*, January 30.

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#### President Roosevelt Orders Study of Migrant Problem

Washington, February 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt, it was disclosed today, has ordered formation of a special group, headed by F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, to attempt solution of a critical relief problem in California arising from the migration there of thousands of economically distressed families.

The President's action was announced by Representative Elliott (D., Calif.), who made public a letter from Stephen Early, White House secretary, in which the latter described the President as "strongly sympathetic with California."

Early said the President left instructions before departing Thursday night for Florida to have Harrington serve as chairman of the special group, and added:

"He hopes, through Colonel Harrington's coordination, that the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government will find a way without delay to extend all possible cooperation to the State in alleviating the conditions existing."

Early said the Chief Executive had suggested that the heads of the Farm Security Administration, the United

\* By J. F. McLaughlin, *United Press* Staff Correspondent.



States Employment Service, and the Housing Authority, as well as the Surgeon-General should be made key members of Harrington's group. He also authorized the WPA administrator to "call in such others to make this group representative of Federal departments and agencies whose works are related to various phases of California's problems as a whole," Early said.

Presidential action followed quickly the receipt of a petition from California House members urging immediate steps be taken to help the State solve its transient relief problem.

Members told the President that thousands of penniless families fleeing drought and depression, had crossed into the State in recent years and had created unprecedented relief, employment, health, housing, and education problems.—Oakland Tribune, February 18.

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#### Health Plan Growth Seen

*Group Says Medical Insurance May Care for Forty Million*

Cleveland, February 8 (AP).—An American Hospital Association accountant predicted today 40,000,000 Americans will have guaranteed hospital and medical care by 1944 if doctors agree to supplement the group hospital insurance plans now in effect in fifty-two cities.

The accountant was Dr. C. Rufus Rorem of Chicago, Director of the Committee on Hospital Service of the American Hospital Association.

Approximately 3,000,000 persons were participating in the group hospital insurance plans last January 1, Doctor Rorem said. This figure, he predicts, will increase to 12,000,000 by 1942 under the force of guaranteed hospital service alone, and would swell to 40,000,000 by 1944 if doctors agree to supply medical service under similar arrangements.

#### Plan Explained

Under the hospital service plan, subscribers pay certain amounts of money every month; some of these subscribers go to their local participating hospitals for care; the plan then pays the hospitals for the care given, retaining a reserve for epidemics and administration costs.

Heads of the various community plans came here today for a midwinter conference. Their officials expressed hope physicians and surgeons soon will embrace the hospital plan and provide medical care under a similar arrangement.

Frank Van Dyk, Director of the Associated Hospitals of New York, said Government medical regulation is inevitable unless some such plan of group medical care is made nation-wide by the medical profession itself.

#### Doctors Warned

"This program is growing so fast doctors will be forced into it whether they like it or not," he said. "If they 'strike,' the only alternative is Government control."

He said studies have shown such combined medical-hospital care could be provided in New York for not more than \$3 a month a family or \$15 a year for an individual.—Los Angeles Times, February 9.

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#### Thomson Denies Department Costs Tenth of Aid Funds

Rex Thomson, Superintendent of County Charities, yesterday denied the administrative costs of his department are more than 10 per cent of relief money expended, the highest of any county in the State.

Thomson said this in a letter addressed to Wayne Allen, chief administrative officer, following release of a report on relief costs for all the counties in California.

#### Orange Second

Allen's report showed Los Angeles County uses more money than ten counties. Orange County was second with 8.91 per cent for administration, while Sacramento was lowest with 2.98 per cent.

"A few years ago nearly 20 per cent of charity money went for administration," Thomson said. "This proportion has been reduced each succeeding year. In 1937-1938 it was 10 per cent, and now it is less than 8.5 per cent."

#### Promises Further Cut

"This will be further reduced in the budget request for 1939-1940, which will be submitted to your board for consideration shortly," the superintendent's letter said.

Thomson recently explained that a comparative report of the costs expended by counties in the State is impossible because of widely divergent methods of accounting.

"Considerable effort is being made by Federal organizations to establish uniform systems of determining expenditures on a comparative basis for all counties," he said.

"This county has a higher case load per capita of relief clients than forty-eight of the State's fifty-eight counties. It is possible to make more reductions in administrative

costs. Such reductions, however, would jeopardize the ability to prevent distribution of relief money to ineligible persons."

The superintendent said this county gives relief services not found elsewhere in the State. He stated expenditures had been charged against the collection department, but no allowance apparently made for nearly a million dollars collected annually from persons who regained ability to pay.—Los Angeles Times, February 21.

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#### Migrant Labor Influx to Southland Slackens

San Francisco, February 15 (AP).—A decrease in migratory workers in Southern California was reported today by Dr. S. F. Farnsworth, coordinating officer of the State Department of Health.

Doctor Farnsworth returned today from a survey of southern counties, where agricultural work is in progress. He said fewer migrants were entering the State in search of agricultural work, and that sanitary and living conditions among farm workers has shown considerable improvement.

#### No Squatter Camps

In Imperial County, usually the location of the major problem this time of year, there are no squatter camps and no ditch-bank camps, he said.

Doctor Farnsworth reported that more than 700 persons are residing at the Federal Farm Security camp at Brawley, and more than 1000 are at the temporary camp at Calipatria.—Los Angeles Times, February 16.

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#### Hospital Plan Advice Asked

*'Supervisors Refer Proposed Changes to Two Committees*

The proposed change in the administration of General Hospital yesterday was referred to the Lay Advisory and Medical Advisory committees of the institution by the Board of Supervisors.

On a resolution presented recently by Supervisor William A. Smith, the change would involve the ouster of Everett Gray, executive superintendent of the hospital, merging his post with that of Rex Thomson, Superintendent of Charities.

A plea by the Lay Advisory Committee that it be permitted to offer its recommendation on the proposed merger was read to the Supervisors.

"This change should be considered by the advisory boards of the hospital," said Supervisor Gordon L. McDonough, arguing against the proposal. "The committees are the only ones who can give us an impartial view of the situation at the institution."—Los Angeles Times, February 23.

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#### Oregon Marriage Health Bill Vetoed

Salem (Ore.), February 25 (AP).—Governor Charles A. Sprague vetoed today a bill providing that the State Board of Health shall make free blood tests for marriage license applicants.—San Francisco Examiner, February 26.

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#### Mass Insurance for Health

The new health insurance service projected by the California Medical Association makes an excellent beginning by placing at the head of its governing board Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, and a nationally recognized leader of the movement for a better distribution of the costs of medical care.

Doctor Wilbur is a pioneer in the movement.

He rendered extremely valuable public service through his work with the national committee investigating the high costs of medical care, and in the publication of the report of this committee.

That report has become a solid, factual foundation for the building of the movement for making modern medical care available to the great mass of Americans without disastrous financial sacrifice.

The movement gained headway slowly through the years. Like all new ideas, departures from old methods and traditions, it was unpopular. It aroused bitter antagonism. But with the backing of such men as Doctor Wilbur, it progressed. Necessity and logic were on its side.

The movement will progress much farther. We are seeing only its beginning now.

This community, headquarters of the hospital insurance movement for central California, can be proud that it has contributed something to this spread of better medical care at a lower cost.

As long as the movement is guided by such men as Doctor Wilbur and by others who have at heart the interests of both medical science and the mass of human beings who need its ministrations, it cannot fail to be constructive and an instrument of immense public good.—Oakland Post-Enquirer, February 6.

### To Publish Report on Medical Survey

The California Medical Economic Survey, carried out in 1934 and 1935 at a cost of \$100,000 and designed to give the facts regarding both private and public medicine and their relation to the economic picture in the State, is about to issue from the Graphic Arts Press in Washington, D. C. The survey was sponsored by the California Medical Association, the State Board of Health and the Federal public health agencies, the latter assuming two-thirds of the cost.\*

Much of the research in the survey was handled by Dr. Ernest F. Penrose, associate professor of economics in the University of California on the Berkeley campus, and Dr. Paul A. Dodd, assistant professor of economics on the Los Angeles campus. Doctor Dodd investigated medical care as an economic problem, and Doctor Penrose studied the public health and insurance phases of the survey. Particular attention was paid to the condition and the costs of both public and private medical care in the State and recommendations were made to cover defects the survey disclosed.

An abbreviated copy of the survey was published by the California Medical Association. According to Doctor Penrose, the forthcoming volume is the first publication of the survey findings in full.—*Berkeley Gazette*, February 9.

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### Medico Plan Survey

San Francisco, February 14 (UP).—Dr. A. R. Kilgore and Allen W. Widenham, secretary and general manager, respectively, of the new California Physicians' Service, returned today after a survey of two medical service plans in the Pacific Northwest.

Prior to the inauguration of the "modified" socialized medicine plan being sponsored by the California Medical Association, they inspected the King County medical service plan at Seattle and the Oregon State medical plan.

The two men noted the present trend finds patients willing to pay sufficient sums to provide "complete coverage" for all ailments; that the great majority of patients served are of the low income group; that the aggregate return to physicians is not lowered but tends to be actually greater under prepayment service plans.

They said Northwestern doctors suffer no loss from uncollected accounts and that patients whose earning capacities are extraordinarily low are able to finance operations with no loss of self-respect or the incurring of debt as a result of the plan.

### Report

In their report to trustees of the California plan, Doctor Kilgore and Widenham said that "open staff medical and hospital service plans are successful, smooth running and satisfactory in just the degree to which doctors and patients have a clear appreciation of their purposes and the objectives of the plan."

These aims, they said, could be attained through:

1. Removal of the financial barrier between patient and doctor.
2. Freeing the doctor from restrictions on use of hospital, x-ray and laboratory procedure imposed by the patient's inability to pay their costs.
3. Furnishing the most complete medical care possible and imposition of no restrictions upon the doctor in the care of his patients that are not absolutely necessary for establishment of these objectives with fairness to doctor and patient.—*Alameda Times-Star*, February 14.

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### Pottenger Urges Group Insurance

Compulsory health insurance was indorsed yesterday by Dr. Francis M. Pottenger, former president of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, as "the only plan which will insure complete, stable income from all groups that need medical care."

In an address to the Town Hall Club in the Biltmore Hotel, the doctor, who is head of the Pottenger Sanatorium, Monrovia, declared:

"No matter what medical men may do, some form of medical insurance that will give satisfactory service to all is sure to come.

"I feel that this means compulsory insurance, and if the attitude of medical men is sympathetic, we will come nearer to getting what is right to serve the intended purpose when it does come."

His attitude, he added, is at variance with the opinion of the California Medical Society, of which he is a member.—*Los Angeles Examiner*, February 21.

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### Farm Bureau Members Hear Discussion of Pending Bills

Ray Wiser of Gridley, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, led the discussion on the legislative

program now before the State Legislature, including such items as hospitalization and medical care, especially to rural people, at a luncheon meeting in Red Bluff High School cafeteria today.

Sixty-five Tehama County Farm Bureau members attended, including representatives of each farm center who will take part in the spelling bee to be held at the Show Boat February 25.

President Wiser said Senate Bill No. 1128 dealt with the matter of hospitalization and medical care. Assembly Bill No. 2499, which would liberalize the present act regarding county hospitals, he said, would permit the admission of part-paying and paying patients to county hospitals and also provide for proper investigation of such cases and permit any doctor to enter the county hospital to treat patients when such patients request it.

He also discussed hospital and health insurance, and stated Assembly Bills No. 2501 and No. 2494, sponsored by Assemblyman Garland of Tulare County, which deal with hospital and health insurance, would attempt to set up suitable working plans whereby hospitals and health insurance can be provided to those who are unable to pay for their own under present conditions.

Wiser quoted the Surgeon-General of the United States as stating that this country could reduce its sickness by 70 per cent in one generation by simply making it mandatory for people generally to have proper medical care.—*Red Bluff News*, February 11.

## LETTERS

**Subject: Bequest of late Walter Jarvis Barlow, M. D., to the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library.\***

(COPY)

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY FOUNDATION  
SECURITY-FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES  
TRUSTEE

Los Angeles, California,

January 23, 1939.

*To the Editor:*—Your letter of January 17, asking information concerning the gift of the late Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow to the library of the Los Angeles County Medical Association has been received.

The following is an excerpt from Doctor Barlow's will:

I give and bequeath the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, a national banking association, with its principal place of business at Los Angeles, California, and its qualified successors, in trust for the charitable uses and with the powers and duties both as to principal and income which are fully set forth in a resolution recorded in Book 242, page 182, of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, adopted on the first day of June, 1915, by the board of directors of Security Trust and Savings Bank, which on April 1, 1929, duly merged into or consolidated with said Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, providing for a community charitable trust designated in said resolution as Los Angeles Community Foundation, which said resolution is incorporated herein by reference with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.

It is my request that the said set income be distributed in quarterly or other convenient installments to the Los Angeles County Medical Association of Los Angeles, California, to be used for medical library purposes so long as said Los Angeles County Medical Association shall exist and continue to maintain a medical library. In the event that the purposes and objects above mentioned should at any time fail or said Trustee be unable to apply, expend and disburse said net income for said purposes, then it is my request that thereafter the net income from said trust fund shall in perpetuity be paid in quarterly or other convenient installments to the Barlow Sanatorium Association, a charitable corporation, of Los Angeles, California, to be used for its general purposes. In none of the cases in this Article mentioned shall the Trustee be required to see to the application of said funds for the purposes herein specified, but the receipt of the proper officer or custodian of Barlow Medical Library or the Library of Los Angeles County Medical Association, or the proper officer of said Barlow Sanatorium Association, as the case may be, shall be sufficient discharge of the Trustee therefor.

From this excerpt you will see that the bequest was not to the library direct, but to the Security-First National

\* Actual figures from California Medical-Economic Survey, on page xx, are: California Medical Association, \$46,126.84; Federal Government, \$55,425.42.

\* See also editorial comment, page 172.